

11-11-1968

## Kabul Times (November 11, 1968, vol. 7, no. 193)

Bakhtar News Agency

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes>

 Part of the [International and Area Studies Commons](#)

### Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, "Kabul Times (November 11, 1968, vol. 7, no. 193)" (1968). *Kabul Times*. 1927.  
<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/kabultimes/1927>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the Digitized Newspaper Archives at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kabul Times by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact [unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu](mailto:unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu).





LENINGRAD FETES  
PRIME MINISTEREtemadi Lauds Courageous  
Citizens Of Famed City

LENINGRAD, Nov. 11, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Noor Ahmad Etemadi Saturday night attended a dinner reception given in his honour by the executive committee of the Leningrad city councillors. Sunday the prime minister toured historical monuments and places in Puskino and Pavlosk near Leningrad and new housing projects in the city.

In a speech at the city councillors reception the prime minister expressed his pleasure to have had the opportunity to visit the USSR once more especially at the time the Soviet Union is marking the 51st anniversary of the October Revolution.

"My participation in this anniversary is important in view of the fact that Afghanistan and the Soviet Union recognised each other before any other countries of the world," he said "our tradition of friendship has its beginning an half century ago when both of our nations entered new phases in their history," he said.

"I am very pleased to be able to pay my first visit to the beautiful city of Leningrad which has had a special place in all phases of history of the Soviet Union especially in the October Revolution."

"The name of Leningrad is written in bold letters in the books of history not because its people had a major part in October Revolution but also because its citizens have fought bravely against the aggressors."

"The citizens of this city have set an example in their struggles against foreign aggressors, in the world war," the prime minister continued.

"A number of experts from the progressive city of Leningrad are working side by side, with devotion, with other Soviet experts serving in Afghanistan on projects which are being implement-

ed with assistance from Soviet Union."

"On the other hand a number of Afghan youths are studying in institutes of advanced studies in this city, who, I am sure, will be able to render valuable services in the development of Afghanistan on their return home."

"I am certain," the prime minister said, "that exchange of visits by the Soviet and Afghan statesmen and their introduction to the people in different parts of our two nations will have a profound effect on promoting friendly relations between our two countries."

"The spirit of good neighbourly relations between our two nations is manifested in the warm and cordial welcome which I have received wherever I have gone in your vast country."

"In this gathering of friendship I wish to thank you for the hospitality which have been extended to me and to my colleagues," he said.

The prime minister made a toast to the prosperity of the people of the Soviet Union to the strengthening of the friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union and to world peace.

## UNICEF To Assist:

## Primary Teacher Training Stepped Up

By Our Own Reporter

KABUL, Nov. 11.—The Education Ministry is stepping up programmes aimed at filling the gap in training teachers for primary schools. The programmes are now being discussed with a high ranking UNICEF official in Kabul.

UNICEF is assisting the government of Afghanistan in the establishment of teacher training academies in Kabul, Nangarhar, Pakhtia, Parwan, Herat and Kunduz by providing equipment, supplies, and by collaborating with UNESCO in bringing over advisers.

The teacher training programmes in Afghanistan, which is one of the first countries UNICEF started to assist in this field, is a successful one and is fast progressing in fulfilling its objectives, said Gordon Carter, UNICEF director for South and Central Asia.

"Our experience here have encouraged us to expand our activities in this sphere to many countries," he said.

In a further comment on the programme, he said the government efforts to enrol more women in these institutions and to assign more graduates to the provinces are highly regarded by all experts.

"Now more people are assigned to provincial centres but the idea is to take out teacher training schools and their graduates

to provincial towns and smaller districts," he said.

He also praised Afghanistan's malaria eradication programme as one of the most successful ones in the world despite the fact that the work turned out to be more difficult than it was originally thought.

Now that in Baghlan, Kunduz, Logar, Balkh, Pakhtia and Kapisa the work is in its second stage of surveillance and consolidation it becomes more difficult and expensive.

"Personnel have to fight the phantom of malaria rather than the disease itself. I appreciate the difficulties of the health authorities here in securing funds for the malaria campaign in these provinces," he said.

"UNICEF will continue to provide equipment and supplies for this project and others that may be taken up by the government perhaps even in a larger scale in the future."

"But the actual size of our contributions is directly proportional to the scale of operation and expenditure by the host government because our organisations role is one of a catalyst rather than a doer and organiser," Carter said.

The subject of tuberculosis eradication has also come up in discussions between the Public

Health Ministry authorities and Carter.

"The feeling here is to spend more money protecting the population through vaccination and by blocking the spread of the disease. This is the most appropriate way of curbing the disease," he said.

"It is much more costly to let people contract the disease and then try to cure them as has been done in the past," he added.

The attempts of the government of Afghanistan to pay greater attention to establishing and developing basic health centres has a sound economic reason behind it he said.

"Such centres can extend diversified medical services to the people which in many cases would be sufficient."

"Such centres located in the midst of the rural population will also serve, when the malaria eradication programme enters its final phase of maintenance, as surveillance centres, medical centres and health education centres."

"Every health worker should realise that he is also a health educator," he added.

Carter is here for a nine day visit to talk over future health programmes of the Public Health Ministry and the contributions which UNICEF can make toward their implementation.

Pak Paper  
Spreads Lies  
About Khan

KABUL, Nov. 11, (Bakhtar).—The Pakistani newspaper Shabaz in its No. 856 issue of October 30, 1968 in a propaganda campaign against Pashtoonistani leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan writes that strong demonstrations have taken place against Khan Abdul Ghaffar in Afghanistan and the demands by the people that the Pashtoonistani leader be ousted from Afghanistan is gathering momentum because he creates hatred for Pakistan in Afghanistan.

Pakistani newspapers and radio Peshawar have also quoted West Pakistan Governor Gen. Mohammad Mousa as saying:

"Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's host in Afghanistan is fed up with him and wishes that he leaves the country, but they would not be rid of him."

In reply Bakhtar says: "We reject emphatically such undesirable and unfounded propaganda by Pakistan and abhor their bad taste."

"Afghanistan is the home of the people of Pashtoonistan and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is the leader of Pashtoonistan."

"The state and the nation of Afghanistan have relations of brotherhood and total sympathy with the people of Pashtoonistan."

"They hope that the people of Pashtoonistan in the light of peace and understanding will achieve their rights and national aspirations like other nations and peoples of the world."

Poor Nations Don't  
Get Their Slice  
Of Tourist Trade

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11, (Reuters).—World Tourism brings in \$4,000 million a year and is growing all the time—but underdeveloped countries are not getting their slice of the cake.

This was the consensus of opinion among international tourism officials who wound up their annual meeting here.

Their president, Augustin Salvat of Mexico, told a press conference that 39 million tourists travelled outside their home countries last year.

But most of them moved within developed countries, especially in Europe, he said.

A Spanish delegate, Senor Juan Arespachaga, said tourism last year represented six per cent of total world trade.

"If we truly wish to help developing countries there is no more honest and sure way than to foster tourism in developing countries," he said.

Pro, Anti-Soviet Union Czechs  
Clash In Central Prague

PRAGUE, Nov. 11, (Reuters).—Clashes broke out in central Prague yesterday between pro-Soviet and anti-Russian groups following a meeting of a Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society.

At the meeting a former foreign minister, Vaclav David, praised the Soviet army and demanded dismissal of the guilty ones.

He was thought to be referring to Communist Party leader Alexander Dubcek and his supporters.

An audience of about 4,000 Soviet sympathisers filled the Lucerna hall this morning when the Soviet celebrated the 51st anniversary of the October revolution.

A hostile crowd of about 300 Dubcek supporters standing in drizzling rain outside the hall shouted "collaborators" and "Russians go home" when the audience emerged. Police cars patrolled the area and about 30 policemen were drafted to guard the entrance of the hall.

Umbrellas were brandished and scuffles and some fist fighting when Soviet officers appeared escorting two Czechoslovak women.

Czechoslovak eye-witnesses said a group of 200 people chased the women, dragged them into a courtyard and clipped their hair with scissors—the traditional penalty for collaboration. Police made some arrests.

Large groups formed outside the Lucerna and for an hour pro and anti-Soviet groups debated the country's future under virtual Soviet occupation, with about 75,000 Red Army troops indefinitely remaining in the country.

David set the tone of the meet-

ing, and possibly foreshadowed the line of future attacks against Dubcek, when he said: "If we had opposed anti-Soviet and anti-revisionist forces from the start, then there would have been no need for troops to enter the country."

This could be one of the main charges delivered against Dubcek and his supporters at a meeting this week of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, when pro-Soviet minority factions call for leadership changes.

Soviet authorities here, under the leadership of Vassily Kuznetsov, the Russian government's representative in Czechoslovakia, are backing these splinter groups formed around veteran communists such as Josef Jodas—organiser of yesterday's friendship rally.

The 4,000 men and women who packed the Lucerna hall stood in the aisles and balconies and every few minutes burst into wildly enthusiastic applause and prolonged rhythmic clapping.

They chanted in unison "long live the Soviet Union... long live the Red Army... long live eternal friendship with the Soviet Union

Police Nab 3 More In Alleged  
Nixon Assassination Plot

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, (AFP).—Police and federal agents Saturday night arrested five Yemenite immigrants and charged three of them—a father and two sons—with plotting assassination.

The victim, according to acting Brooklyn district attorney Elliot Golden, was to have been President-elect Richard M. Nixon.

However, the formal charges laid against the three did not specify this and in Key Biscayne, Florida, where Nixon is taking a brief working holiday, an aide commented: "It's in the hands of the police and Nixon has no concern over it. Any idea of a major plot is over exaggerated."

The fact that Golden was the only official in New York to name Nixon as the target of the alleged conspiracy even though newsmen had been pumping police sources through the evening seemed to give strength to this assessment.

The alleged plot was discovered on an anonymous tip telephoned from a Brooklyn bar. Police quickly traced the caller, whom they had not identified by early Sunday. He told them he had been offered "a large sum of money" by three immigrants from the Middle East.

The caller described himself as a crack marksman and said the immigrants had asked him to find some other good shots for the "job".

Immediately after the presidential elections last Tuesday, he said, the immigrants took him to a flat in the poor, mainly Negro east New York section of Brooklyn and showed him two automatic weapons and an army M-1 carbine with telescopic sights.

Armed with warrants sworn out by Golden, city detectives and sec-

ret service agents swooped on the flat early in the evening and arrested Abdo Ahmad Namer, aged 20, as another young man escaped through a window.

A few minutes later, Namer's father, Ahmad Ragesh Namer, 46, arrived and was arrested in turn. The young man who fled was captured later in the evening and identified as Hussein Namer, 18, another son.

The weapons were found in the flat and seized.

The three were booked on charges of conspiracy to commit murder, criminal solicitation and illegal possession of firearms. The second charge means bringing persons into the United States with a view to having them commit a crime.

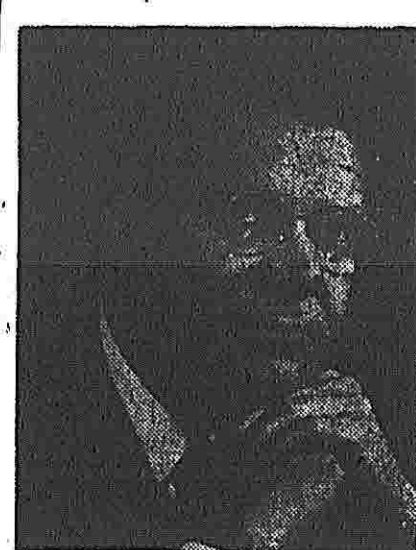
Two nephews of Namer's were arrested during the evening but were later released for lack of evidence. They were identified as Abdo and Ali Sandani, aged 30 and 21.

Police said the elder Namer arrived in the country 13 years ago from the village of Rada (population about 3,500) in the southern part of Yemen. His sons both arrived two years ago.

All three worked as warehouse men on the New York waterfront and none had taken United States citizenship.

A police spokesman described the elder Namer as "very surly" but gave no details of the interrogation in Brooklyn central police headquarters prior to the booking.

A spokesman for the secret service, Albert Whitaker, confirmed secret service participation in the case, but—contrary to earlier reports—made no mention of Nixon. However, the powers of the secret service indicated that the president-elect was in fact the intended victim.

McNamara Due  
Here Tomorrow

KABUL, Nov. 11, The President of the World Bank, Robert McNamara, is to arrive in Kabul on a two day visit tomorrow. He will hold talks with Finance Planning and Agriculture ministries and various other sources on World Bank cooperation with Afghanistan. The director of the Bank's liaison office, William D. Clark arrived here yesterday to participate in the talks.

McNamara became President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the International Development Association (IDA) on April 1, 1968.

New Bid Before Assembly To  
Win Admission For Peking

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 11, (Reuters).—A new bid to seat the People's Republic of China at the United Nations is almost certain to fail when it comes before the General Assembly this week, UN observers said.

A five power resolution to recognise Peking will be introduced today by the Cambodian chief delegate, Huot Sambath. But diplomats favouring admission of the communist state—the most populous country in the world—and the ousting of the nationalists who hold the seat, acknowledged in advance that their effort would be defeated.

The final vote is expected to be similar to last year's when the assembly rejected 58 to 45 with seven abstentions the resolution to seat the people's republic. A much bigger vote upheld the tradition that the matter should be subject to two-thirds majority decision.

This "safety measure" has been introduced again this year into resolution offered by Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Gabon, Japan, Madagascar, New Zealand, Nicaragua, the Philippines, Thailand, Togo and the United States.

The sponsors were confident that their initiative would be approved by the assembly.

The draft resolution by which the assembly would recognise "that the representatives of the government of the People's Republic of

House Ends Debate  
On Land Survey

KABUL, Nov. 11, (Bakhtar).—The Wolesi Jirgah's (House of Representatives) Committee on Legal and Legislative Affairs wound up its debate on the land survey and statistics law and presented it to the House's secretariat to be put before the House.

At the plenary session of the House yesterday deduction of a two per cent contribution from monthly salaries for the Afghan Red Crescent Society was discussed.

The House ruled that the Executive prepare a law to this effect and present it for deliberation to parliament.

The House decided yesterday to submit the Afghan-Palish agreement for review to the Executive. The Meshrano Jirgah (Senate), in its yesterday's session approved the air services agreement between Afghanistan, Norway and Denmark.

## Home Briefs

KABUL, Nov. 11, (Bakhtar).—His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to Sweden's King Gustav Adolfus VI on the occasion of his birth day. The foreign Ministry Information Department announced today.

KABUL, Nov. 11, (Bakhtar).—Dr. Abdul Kayoum Barna, director of the Public Health Institute, returned from Delhi yesterday following participation in health education seminar there sponsored by the World Health Organisation.

## Europe Reported As Nixon's Priority

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11, (AP).—Other than ending the war in Vietnam a key priority of the Nixon administration's foreign policy will be bolstering U.S.-European ties including strengthening NATO.

This was asserted Sunday by one of President-elect Nixon's chief advisers on foreign affairs, Richard V. Allen who left advanced studies at Stanford University to join Nixon's staff.

Allen said that although "there will be great problems and pressures in other parts of the world, the main axis of activity still will be in Europe, the Middle East and the Soviet Union."

Nixon's adviser said the new administration feels that Soviet leadership at the moment is "unpredictable and therefore it is necessary for us to prepare for any contingency."

There are, he said disturbing indications that "hard liners" are now in control in the Kremlin and he named Defence Minister Marshal Andrei Grechko, along with Adm. Sergei Gorshkov.

Their activity toward making

Russia the No. one sea power "can be taken as an indicator of rising military influence in Russia policy making," Allen said.

Allen said he does not believe additional U.S. troop withdrawals from Europe are in the cards.

Walter M. Schirra Jr., who captained the Apollo 7 three-man earth orbit last month, said Sunday he'd advise Nixon to continue to finance the space programme at a high level.

The navy captain made the response to a questioner who observed that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was operating this year on its lowest budget.

"We built up a fantastic technology," Schirra said but added: "talented people are starting to leave. This is not the right kind of posture for this country to take. We should let it be known that we are in this for the future, not just one flight."

Meanwhile Democratic leader Mike Mansfield predicted Sunday "the voice of the Senate will be heard from more loudly" in foreign policy decisions when Nixon takes

office.

The Montana senator said he expects the democratic-controlled senate to support efforts of Nixon to tighten up—but not to dismantle—Great Society, social welfare programmes.

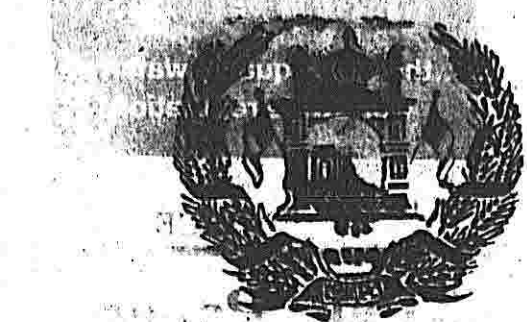
He disclosed in an interview that he has urged a speedy review by the foreign relations committee of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Mansfield said the scheduling of Senate debate on the treaty will depend on whether the committee wants to hold additional hearings. He said it may be brought up before Nixon's January 20 inauguration.

Nixon has said that, while he is disturbed about some provisions of the treaty, he believes it should be ratified. But he urged that the outgoing 90th congress delay action on it because of the Soviet action in Czechoslovakia.

Mansfield said the democrats will not "obstruct just to be obstructing and will do our best to give the new president all of the support possible."





## THE KABUL TIMES

Published every day except Friday and Afghan public holiday by the Kabul Times Publishing Agency.

### Food For Thought

The body travels more easily than the mind, and until we have limbered up our imagination we continue to think as though we had stayed at home. We have not really budgeted a step until we take up residence in someone else's point of view.

Desiderius Erasmus

### A Permanent Armistice

Most countries celebrate November 11 to commemorate the allied victory in the World War I. It was on this day in 1918 that the armistice agreement ending a conflict which during the previous four years had cost the combined belligerents 13 million dead, was signed. The First World War had deeply shaken the confidence of man in himself, and in the command he had of the terrible weapons of destruction. The war had proved beyond any doubt that in modern warfare there cannot be victory and vanquished.

Modern war means death and destruction for all participating in it and for the world at large directly or indirectly. The hideousness and magnitude of crimes committed were so great that ordinary men were convinced that such a terrible mistake could never be repeated in the history of man. Yet barely eleven years later the scene was set for another war of even greater magnitude.

The guns roared again and the planes started bombing the countries of the warring parties and millions of innocent men, women and children were killed on the battle front and in the peaceful villages in Europe and Asia. The vanity and folly of man was written in blood in the annals of modern history. Madness and revenge raged through Europe destroying and burning the fruits of thousands of years of civilisation.

This war, too, came to an end when one of the deadliest weapons, the atomic bomb, was dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. World War II dealt another deadly blow to human conscience, faith and common sense. But on the ruins of this deadly war the United Nations was created and member nations pledged that they would do their best to save the future generations from the scourge of another war. They pledged that they would work for the promotion of world peace and international cooperation.

Ever since that time the organisation has more than doubled its original membership and an uneasy peace has been maintained. But regional wars have been going on. There has never been a period of complete peace and tranquillity in the world and even today we are haunted by the threat of still another war. There are current conflicts, which unless solved, may well trigger another worldwide conflagration. These spots are present in Europe, in the Middle East, in the Far East and in Africa.

Today when the memory of the hard earned victory of the World War I is being commemorated it is more than ever incumbent upon all the world to rededicate itself to the ideal of a lasting peace and international cooperation not only in words but also in action.

### HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Heywad* carried an editorial entitled 'Israel Does Not Want Peace'. Efforts of the United Nations special envoy to the Middle East, Gunnar Jarring, to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict are faced with great obstacles these days, it said.

It is quite probable that Jarring will give up his mission. The editorial blamed this on the unreasonable stand of Israel and its non-cooperation with Dr. Jarring. It was due to this attitude of the Israeli government that Jarring warned last month that if within another month his efforts failed to produce positive results, he would resign his mission in the Middle East. Jarring's meetings in New York with foreign ministers of the United Arab Republic, Jordan and Israel a few days ago had given rise to hope that at last Israel might be willing to abide by the Security Council resolution of last November 22nd, but later on it was proved that these were all false hopes.

As far as one can judge, Israel wants a sort of peace which suits herself and on the basis of her own plans.

It is obvious that this kind of peace is never possible, said the editorial. The foreign minister of Israel who has gone to New York allegedly to hold talks with Gunnar Jarring may in fact have undertaken the trip to discuss another arms deal with the United States government and sign an agreement on the purchase of phantom jets.

While Israel has not taken a single step towards peace it has been highly active in mobilising and equipping further her air force and navy.

Such military preparations on the part of Israel shows that Tel Aviv not only does not want peace but in fact is planning another war, said the editorial.

It is difficult to assess how far are the great powers giving arms and planes to Israel in favour of another confrontation in the Middle East but it is certain that another war will be costly and dangerous not for Israel but also for those who are patting Israel on the back.

Countries which are sympathetic towards Israel should realise that during the past twenty years Arab countries have fallen three times subject to Israeli aggression. By supporting Israel they will be assuming responsibility for the security of the Middle East resulting from future Israeli actions.

Yesterday's *Awaz* carried an article by Mohammed Hassan Kakar entitled 'Amir Abdul Rahman

Khan and the Durand Line in Light of New Research'.

The article, which was the first of a series, claims that there are more profound and authentic reasons for the non-validity of the Durand Line. It said those who claim that the Amir was not the authorised ruler of Afghanistan and therefore his view on the Durand Line cannot be supported by the people of Afghanistan are wrong.

He was legally appointed ruler but there are other reasons why the Durand Line cannot be considered valid. The author promised to deal with these reasons in the future articles.

The author also refuted the view held by some historians that the Amir had to choose between accepting the Durand Line or giving up the Sovereignty of Afghanistan.

### World Press

*Pravda* calls upon the Soviet people who have entered into the 52nd year of their socialist home-land, to accomplish fresh achievements. The newspaper emphasises that the land of Soviets has celebrated as a joyous national holiday the 51st anniversary of the great October socialist revolution. This holiday, *Pravda* says, has once again with great vigour brought out the triumph of the ideas of the October revolution, fraternal friendship and inviolable unity of the Soviet peoples, their cohesion around the Leninist party which is confidently leading the country to a glorious future—communism.

The newspaper continues publishing congratulatory messages from abroad on the occasion of the 51st anniversary of the October revolution. Three Asian newspapers, including China's people's daily are among profiles of 40 'elite' newspapers of the world given in a book published by a professor at the university of Missouri's school of journalism.

The 330-page volume by Dr. John C. Merrill lists 100 great newspapers giving historical sketches and evaluating those he considers especially important in shaping world opinion and improving journalism.

Entitled 'The Elite Press: great newspapers of the world', the book is illustrated with photographs of the 40 profiled newspapers, which include Japan's *Asahi Shimbun*, India's *Hindu* and China's *People's Daily*.

Dr. Merrill, a specialist in comparative press systems and international communication, includes several newspapers in what he describes as 'closed societies', such as *Pravda* and *Izvestia* in the Soviet Union and Spain's *ABC*.

Dr. Merrill explains that 'these newspapers are felt to best represent the serious, informed and in-

fluential journalism of their respective nations and their omission would have left substantial gaps in such a book as this'.

The 40 newspapers discussed in detail in the book are: New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Baltimore Sun, Christian Science Monitor, and St. Louis Post Dispatch (USA); The Times, the Guardian, the Yorkshire Post, and the Scotsman (Britain); Le Monde, and Le Figaro (France); Dagbladet (Sweden); Corriere Della Sera, La Stampa, and Osservatore Romano (Italy); Pravda, and Izvestia (USSR); Borba (Yugoslavia); Helsingin Sanomat (Finland); Aftenposten (Norway); Berlingske Tidende (Denmark); Die Presse (Austria); Taarets (Israel); Al Ahran (Egypt); Globe and Mail, and Wine Peg Free Press (Canada); Die Welt, and Frankfurter Allgemeine (West Germany); La Prensa (Argentina); O Estado de Sao Paulo (Brazil); Excelsior (Mexico); Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Switzerland); Asahi Shimbun (Japan); Sydney Morning Herald, and the Age (Australia); Jen-Min Jih Pao (China); The Hindu (India); Die Burger (South Africa); ABC (Spain).

Dr. Merrill, who wrote the first textbook in comparative journalism, A Handbook of the Foreign Press, in 1959, has lectured in Italy, Mexico, Bolivia, and at the West Berlin Institute of Mass Communication in developing countries. He has taught English and journalism in colleges in Louisiana, Kansas, Texas and since 1964, at the university here.

### Colombo Plan:

## World prosperity depends on progress in Asia

Following is a statement made by Afghan Ambassador to Tokyo Dr. A.H. Tabibi in the ministerial conference of the Colombo Plan members in Seoul in his capacity as head of the Afghan delegation.

This is my first opportunity to be present at a Colombo Plan Consultative Committee meeting, although through my long years of association with technical cooperation matters of the United Nations, I have been aware of its activities and success. Since my arrival and having listened to the views of participants, I am greatly impressed by the spirit of co-operation which exists between the developed and developing member countries of the Colombo Plan. Everyone is searching sincerely to find a quick remedy for solving the staggering economic problems of our vast region on which the peace and prosperity of our world greatly depend.

During the two decades of the Colombo Plan, help has been extended to the needy countries, for which we are grateful, but the help and assistance offered has been much below the expectations of the developing countries of the region such as my own.

Since next year is its twentieth anniversary we must see to it that the Colombo Plan, as a great institution for the economic development of South and South-East Asia, will be transformed into an active institution of Asian hope and desire. We are happy to see that Japan, one of the donor countries, which twenty years ago was far from its economic pros-

perity of today, is standing beside the other donor countries of the region who have extended their help in the past and will continue to do so in the days to come.

Under the Colombo Plan the distribution of help should be made with an open mind and on the basis of urgent needs and the stage of economic progress of the member nations.

Some of the recipient countries of the region began modernisation at the beginning of last century but there are also countries, such as Afghanistan which, due to circumstances and geography, have remained poor and underdeveloped. It is only with the launching of our two recent Five Year Plans that we have built an economic infrastructure, but much remains to be done.

There are certain countries of the region which, besides being underdeveloped, are land-locked as well, and this, of course, greatly affects their international trade. That is why the Ministerial Meeting of ECAFE in 1963 and ECAFE in its 20th Session in Tehran and, finally, the First and Second UNCTAD, considered the problem of land-locked countries as a great obstacle in the way of economic development. UNCTAD, which succeeded in concluding a convention on the Rights of Transit of Land-locked Countries in 1967, in its 1968 Session in New Delhi urged members to speed up ratification of this Convention. We hope soon that, in the interests of the region, all the members of the

Colombo Plan will initiate steps in this direction.

We hope also that the developed countries of the Colombo Plan will pay more attention to helping the recipient countries to raise the level of their agriculture in order to feed their hungry people, whose numbers are increasing daily.

In our Third Five Year Plan we are aiming to increase our agricultural production with particular attention to the raising of additional crops. To achieve this goal we need modern machinery, fertilisers and improved seeds, and to learn new agricultural techniques. It is in this area that the donor countries of the Colombo Plan can extend their help and technical know-how and experience to my country.

Efforts should also be made for industrialisation of Asian countries in order to diversify their economies and solve their domestic needs, as well as increase their export. In our view without industrialisation, which is the secret of the progress of the developed countries of the Colombo Plan, it will be difficult to find an easy solution to the poverty of Asia. Capital, skills and technical aid are required. To achieve this goal, the Colombo Plan should be transformed into the Marshall Plan for Asia. This is not a revolutionary dream. We think that if a small percentage of the arms expenditure of the great powers is spent for to promote peace in Asia this dream will become a reality in the not too distant future.

### House of Lords:

## UK's peers may lose legislative role

Hereditary peers, who for six centuries have shared the legislative power in Britain, will lose that role under a reform proposed on November 1.

The Labour government called for reconstitution of the House of Lords, the upper house of Parliament. Its members, still called lords and ladies, would be picked for the job rather than inheriting it.

The prime minister of the day would choose new members of the House, after consulting with other political leaders. Members could continue sitting until a compulsory retirement age of 72.

The aim would be to have a house where politics is leavened by arts. As at present many peers would be chosen because of their accomplishments as scientists, writers, doctors or businessmen.

The plan sounds like the death of velvet-and-ermine robes and all that. It almost makes reality of the threat uttered by the Fairy Queen to the peers in W.S. Gilbert's spoof of the House of Lords, 'Iolanthe'.

'Titles shall ennoble, then, All the common councilmen.' To which the peers replied: 'Spare us!'

But it is not so grim as all that for tradition. In fact the reform plan, outlined in a white paper manages in a gloriously British compromising way to retain much of the eccentricity and anomaly that characterise the House of Lords now.

Hereditary peers, for one thing, would still keep their titles. And for most dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts and barons, the title is the attraction now—a handy social and economic advantage. Rather few actually turn up to vote in the Lords.

Those who succeed to titles will not be made political untouchables by the reform either. If

they make a mark in life, they will be eligible for appointment to the House of Lords right along with commoners.

And the plan includes some thoughtful cushioning devices to make the transition easier for the 730 peers who now are entitled by succession to sit in the House of Lords.

All of the present members will be allowed to continue attending debates, and even speaking, until they reach the new retirement age of 72. They will simply be deprived of the right to vote.

Moreover, many of the present hereditary peers—perhaps 70 or so—will be appointed to the reformed House because of their experience. This will be done by the Gilbertian device of giving them new, life peerages in addition to their hereditary ones.

Life peers, whose titles do not pass to their offspring, were invented by Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in 1958. There are now 155 of them.

In addition there are 122 peers who are the first holders of a hereditary title—who won the distinction themselves. In short, they will be part of the reformed House along with the life peers.

Future prime ministers will be free to create either life or hereditary peers when they name people to the Lords.

Among the nice anomalies that will continue will be the inclusion of law lords and bishops in the House of Lords.

The law lords actually constitute Britain's highest court, sitting as the Appellate Committee of the House of Lords. But they are also entitled to debate and vote in legislative sessions of the House, though they do not usually do so on political issues.

The bishops of the Church of England are there because of the

connection of that established church with the state through the monarchy. At present 26 bishops can sit and vote. The reform would limit the total to 16.

The powers of the House of Lords would in general be left untouched by the proposed reform. The one change of significance would be a cut in the House's right to delay Commons bills from a year to six months.

As at present, the Lords will be free to amend bills passed by the House of Commons or initiate legislation on their own. But if the Commons rejects a Lords amendment or insists on passage of a bill rejected by the Lords, then the Commons will prevail after the six-month delay.

Over nearly 500 years the House of Lords, despite its antique reputation, has become a major force for reform on social issues. Freed from the tie to constituents, it has pioneered liberalising laws on homosexuality, abortion and similar issues.

This freedom of the House from elective politics would continue under the proposed reform. There is an attempt to make the political lineup of the Lords roughly agree with current feelings, but not strictly.

Under the plan enough new members would be appointed to the Lords after any general election to give either Labour or the Conservatives—whichever won—an advantage of about the same kind that it has in the Commons over the other party. But independent members would continue to hold the balance of power.

Because the Labour government has a large majority in the House of Commons now and is committed to the new organisation of the Lords, the reform is expected to win approval in the present session of Parliament.

### NATO council:

## Meeting to concentrate on readiness

NATO ministers do not intend to press for an increase of their troop strengths in Western Europe when they meet for their Ministerial Council session in Brussels next week.

Instead the meeting will concentrate on improving the readiness and mobility of their forces, it was learned in Bonn Friday following talks between NATO officials.

One aim is to improve the organisations infrastructure as a prerequisite to greater mobility.

One reason for wanting to avoid a greater troop strength on the western side of the 'iron curtain' was the wish by NATO officials to avoid an armaments escalation between East and West as a result of the Czechoslovak developments.

This year's autumn NATO meeting was originally scheduled to take place in December but had been put ahead by one month following August's events in East Europe.

West Germany will be represented at the conference by Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, and Defence Minister Gerhard Schro-

eder.

Committees have prepared three reports on the economic, military and political results of the Czechoslovak events for the ministers which are to meet without France on the opening day on Thursday and with France on the following two days in the ministerial council.

Resolutions dealing with the readiness and mobility of the NATO troops could already be adopted by the representatives of the 14 military integrated states on Thursday.

France has no say in these decisions as her troops no longer come under NATO jurisdiction.

According to well informed sources in Bonn the ministerial council will also discuss the Soviet doctrine of a 'socialist commonwealth' that none of the countries at present making up the camp of the Warsaw Pact allies should be allowed to leave it.

The foreign ministers are also expected to discuss how NATO should react if the Soviet Union were to invade another communist country—such as Yugoslavia or

Rumania in an effort to strengthen this 'Commonwealth'.

This NATO meeting will be the first conference at foreign minister level since some ten thousand Soviet troops moved close to the West German border near Bavaria in southern Germany, making this yet one more point when only a few kilometres separate the troops of the two opposing power blocs.

Special interest has been given to a meeting between British Defence Secretary Denis Healey and his West European counterparts.

The British government wants its West European allies including Denmark and Sweden to play a stronger part within the Atlantic alliance.

Unlike France, West Germany has stated that she would attend such a conference, but whether she would be prepared to participate in any of the Healey plans without France would only be decided on after the Bonn defence minister has reported to his cabinet colleagues on what the plans deal with. (DPA)

(Minimum seven lines per insertion)  
Classified: per line, bold type Af. 20

#### subscription rates

Yearly	Af. 1000
Half Yearly	Af. 600
Quarterly	Af. 300

#### FOREIGN

Yearly	40
Half Yearly	25
Quarterly	15

Display: Column inch. Af. 100  
Residence: 42365

S. SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

Tel: 23821

Editorial Ex. 24, 58

For other numbers first dial switch-board number 23043, 24028, 24028  
Circulation and Advertising

Extension 59



## CARPET WEAVING ADDED TO ANDKHOI SYLLABUS

By Our Own Reporter

Women in northern and north-eastern Afghanistan have played a key role in the development of the carpet industry.

The young girls worked in their parents' home for years in order to prepare their dowries which included carpets, rugs, quilts, pillows and draperies, all made of wool.

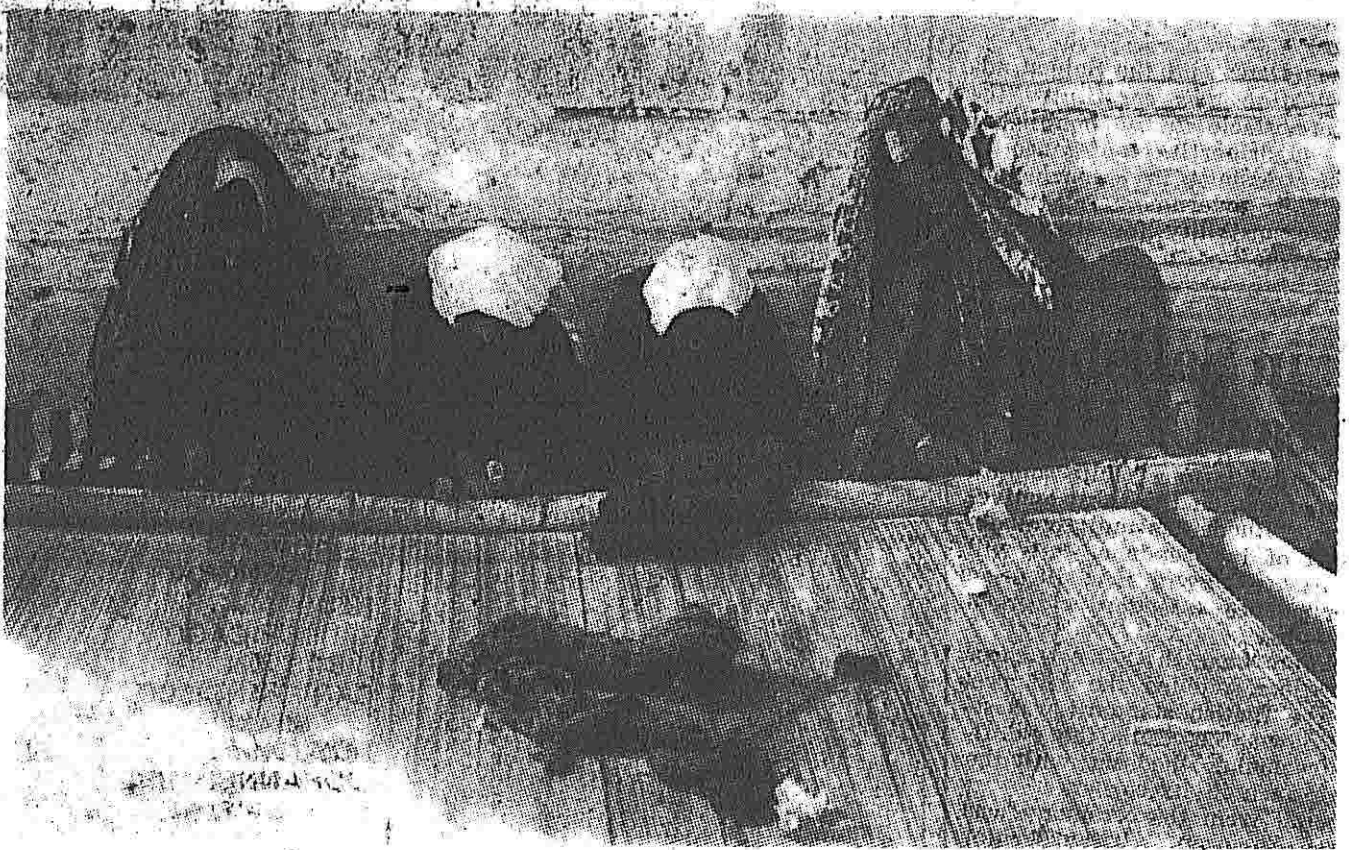
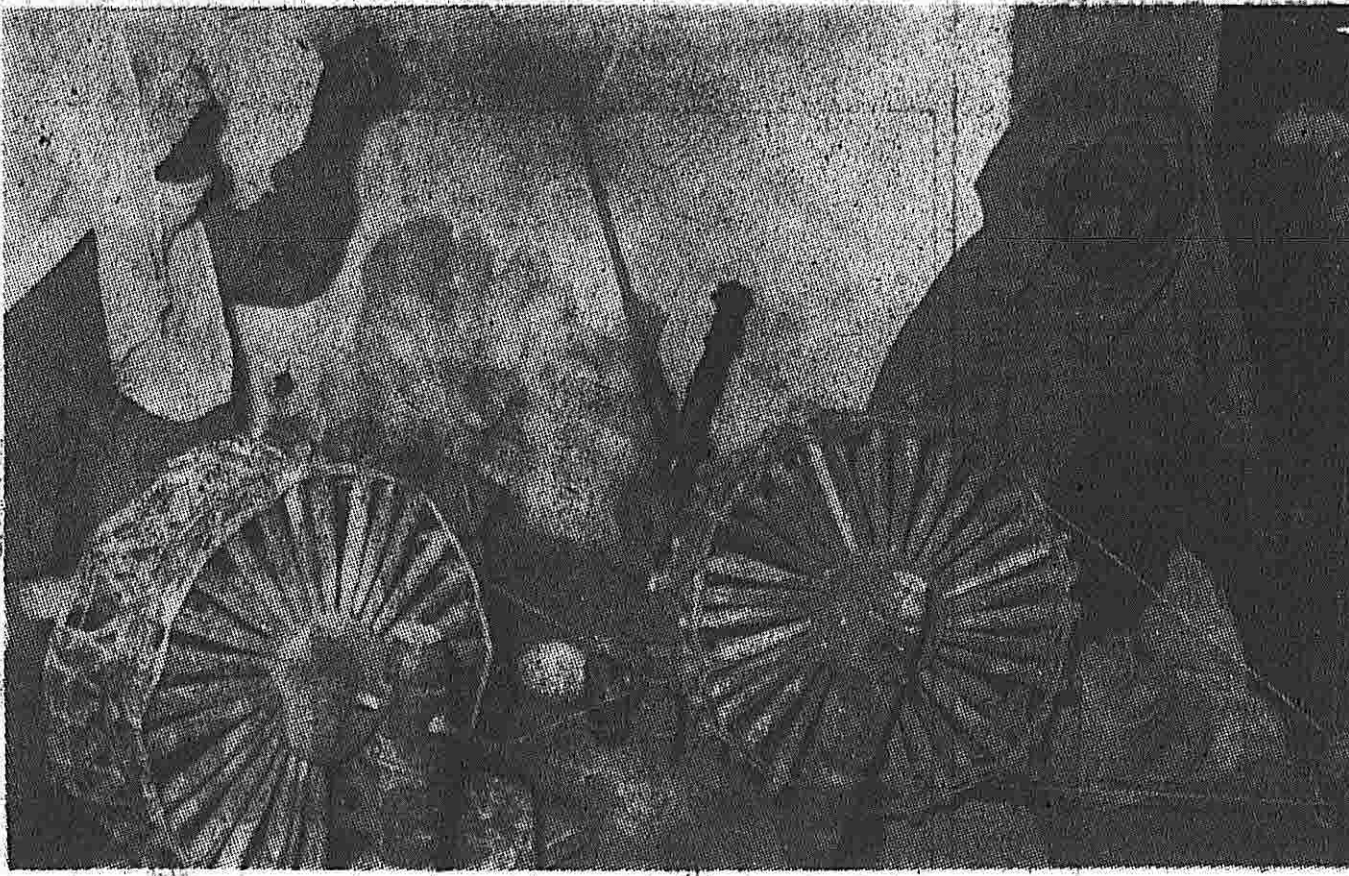
The girls, beside helping their mothers, spent their leisure time in collecting wool from their father herds, spinning thread and weaving carpets and rugs.

With the passing of time the carpets moved out of the home to be sold in farmers' markets, and then in markets in town and cities.

After World War II the carpets entered into the country's export items. Today 57 different kinds of carpets are woven here, most of them by women, which are exported.

Recently carpet weaving was included in the curriculum of the girls' schools in the Andkhoy in Faryab province. With this step the girls will have an opportunity to carry on their education and at the same time continue their traditional handicraft.

The Director General of Foreign Trade in the Ministry of Commerce, Sayed Mohammad Zubier described it as constructive step and hoped that the same step will be taken in the other parts of the country where carpets are woven.



These two photos show how Andkhoy girls weave carpets. Above: Lasses first spin woollen yarn on local spinning wheels which, though primitive, turn out yarn with just the right body for long-lasting carpets. Below: Four girls weave a two by three metre carpet. Working together for eight hours a day, they will still have to spend up to two years before they finish the carpet.



Halema Ziaee

"I graduated from Zarghona High School in 1961. Then after receiving a scholarship from the Medicine College I went to London where I spent five and a half years. I first studied English for a year then I entered the nursing college of London University where I obtained a State Registered Nursing Certificate after four years of studying," she said.

Miss Ziaee was top student in her class in Zarghona High School. This was the main reason for her being able to go to London, although there were at the time other girls in the College of Medicine.

"The only thing that makes me unhappy is the shortage of nurses and equipment in the hospitals here although Afghanistan has made a remarkable progress in the field of medicine in the past few years.

It is easy to remember the days when there were only a few women nurses in Kabul hospitals and none at all in the provinces.

"I am looking forward hopefully to the time when all difficulties in the field of medicine will have disappeared in this country very soon because great efforts are being made."

Miss Ziaee wants to see more nursing schools opened in Kabul as well as in the provinces, especially a nursing class in the Chest Clinic. Because she says that "this will be a great help to the Ministry of Public Health and nursing schools if we train our own personnel in our clinic."

Asked about Afghan women's progress while she was in London, she said "I really admire their hard work in the past 6 years while I was away. Now a considerable number of Afghan women are working in official and non-official departments. I hope we will continue our present efforts in order to develop our country," she said.

## London fashion turns back on far-out, kookie gear

London fashion on October 31 turned its back on the far-out and kookie gear associated with Carnaby Street and King's Road. Style swung back to the classic, with clean, neat lines and severe simplicity, as the Clothing Export Council showed home and overseas buyers coats and suits from more than 30 ready-to-wear manufacturers.

The lightly flared redingote and the slim box coat were co-favorites in the silhouettes stakes. Also high in favour was the Marlene Dietrich raincoat style, belted, yoked and tabbed. It turned up not only in rainwear but in woolen coats as well.

White, bright red and navy were top colours. In today's suits and coats showing with a come-back for green as seen also in yesterday's Export Council showing of dresses. With the exception of some small checks and some big, bold plaids, materials were as plain as the styles. Jerseys, trimples, gabardines, cotton canvas and smooth woollens are out in front.

Most hemlines are near the knee. Though Twiggy showed raincoats six inches above it. Those chain belts that were recently everywhere have shrunk to a mere vestige of themselves. A short swag of chain still decorates some pockets and belts. There are some wide corselet belts on suits and coats, mostly set-in.

One manufacturer, Elgee, trimmed all-white outfits with brightly colored buttons (red, green, navy or yellow). Prim white collars and cuffs come back for spring, but

Press On Women:

## Who Wears All These New Fashions?

By Feroza

Mermon, the only monthly magazine published for women, and the Kabul papers in their weekly women's pages are devoting extensive coverage to fall and winter fashions these days.

The Kabul Times, however, is steering away from fashions except for its barrage of articles and pictures on sheepskin coats and jackets.

This is not meant as criticism of The Kabul Times last two women's pages. (Last week a finger was poked at your wise cracks about women in the Madam My Madam column) but to point out that if fashions are going to be covered here they may as well be covered properly. Fashion

news and pictures in our papers should be about what's happening in our own sartorial domain.

Obviously The Kabul Times, since it is published in a foreign language, has an easier access to sources for coverage of world fashion scene. But its foreign readers have their own magazines and local readers are not subscribing to the Kabul Times to enjoy this coverage.

But in the case of other papers here, it could be said with certainty that the communication in their women's pages is one way. Those who put the women's page together are either unaware of feed back, or don't bother with it.

The bulk of the readership of the vernacular papers are low or fixed-income earners who can hardly aspire to adorn themselves with exclusive designs and custom made dresses and coats which, even in richer countries, have a limited market.

Covering the fashion scene, has significant news value in advanced countries because incomes levels are high in any employment level and the number of people who are prepared to keep spending more on their wardrobe is increasing substantially every year.

Fashion news, however, can be legitimate news here if it serves the readers, in other words if the news becomes more than gossip or curiosity, that is, if it becomes a consumable commodity.

The local papers here hardly cover what the local tailors make and for whom. Yet there are tailors here whose services are sought by many.

If such news is covered the garment industry will be boosted on the one hand and more women will be able, as circumstances here allow, to dress better.

The Women's Institute, the home economics section of the College of Education, and the girls' highschools, are devoting considerable time, effort and funds to bring improvement and new designs to local fashions, emphasizing

there is an almost total absence of gray, usually a popular spring colour.

Paul Michael showed slimly tailored, belted coats in antique leather, trimmed with bronze or brass buttons and buckles. Cordoba, another leather specialist, went in for the same antique effect with a shiny patent finish and with matching boots and bags.

Raincoats got more practical, with many zipped down the front and tightly cuffed (notably those by Mary Quant for Alligator).

Most coats and jackets featured small flat collars and natural waistlines, either belted or softly fitted.

In recent dress showings the shirtwaister and the sheath are equally popular shapes. Narrow belts seem to be slightly more in evidence than wide ones. Headbands range from little Indian-style ribbons to striped and printed scarves with long streamers from one side. They far outnumbered hats, which included berets, bretons and fedoras.

When models didn't wear white knee socks, they usually wore white nylons with a shiny shimmer. There were many simple straight skirts, lots of wrapover and diagonal buttonings, some caftans and tunics, little roll necklines, banded V-neck and prim little white collars.

The very long suit-jacket shared honours with the very short battle-dress or bellhop jacket.

More than 1,200 buyers from more than a dozen countries are here for the spring and summer 69 ready-to-wear openings.

(International Herald Tribune)

## Madam, My Madam

### Overwhelming Hospitality

By Shafie Rahel, UN

Madam, I am up to my knees in gratitude for your kind hospitality. And if you repeat it, let me warn you, gratitude for your kind hospitality will surpass me.

I don't know whether I will be indebted all my life for your excellent handling of social relations especially in contacts with strangers from the hinterland, repay you in kind when I meet you in my house for as good as a dinner as you have given us.

I was delighted with all the care you took to make our stay pleasant in your home. Your husband, the school teacher, was as nice as you were, and your two kids rewarded me and my wife of the children we have left back home.

However, you revealed the identical nature of women wherever they live and no matter what they know of life. My nerves shivered in the same way that they do when my wife gossips about next of kin. Your mother and father-in-laws have the unpleasant things in common as my wife's.

I am glad you afforded the occasion to peep into the windows of thoughts of the American women on their in-laws.

The sudden arrival of the father and mother-in-law along with their two children on the Saturday afternoon we were invited to your place injured your feelings. As you said, even your husband, their eldest child, also did not like them, because they were of no help to your life.

Your nerves were so badly injured that you said you wanted to talk loudly for them to realise that it was rude on their part to intrude without a phone call.

"Hell with them. They don't even give a call that they are coming. You are our best friends, and I don't mind their intrusion, but what if I had a party for the businessmen with whom my husband works? That is what you said, and we all agreed."

Your idea that we go out for a drive with you and your husband stay with them received my positive nod. Not that I was siding with anybody. After all it was the first time that we were at your place. I didn't know you well, nor them.

But I was new in your area and wanted to have a glance of the town you live in. So we went out with you and enjoyed the ride.

Apparently the in-laws got the message. By the time we came back, they were not there. I thought I was relieved from a big burden—the burden of listening to the family quarrels you have with your in-laws and the burden of turning the evening into a gossip party.

I liked you sigh of relief. "I am happy they are gone. Now we are all to ourselves. We will all relax, and although it is early in the evening, we can have some martinis."

Later on if you like, we will change it to some thing better—like whisky or something. Then we will have some bonzani which is my speciality, you will like it. I am sure," you said.

May god bless your soul for the lovely martini, and for taking us around the house. Your house is pretty, big, and has all the amenities that I could think of. I am glad you are both working hard, to improve things around.

I noticed the frown on your forehead when the doorbell rang. Leading a group of people was an elderly looking lady in her fifties, followed by a man, a young couple in hippie dress and hair, and a young boy of ten.

You felt extremely happy and shouted come on everybody. That was what happened. Everybody came in. Well, as you introduced them they were your parents, your brother with his girl friend, and your younger brother who was looking for a girl friend.

It was our good fortune to meet the members of the families of both the man and the lady in the house. We were lucky to find more company and exchange views with them while you were busy.

The hippies were interesting. Their flower power subdued me and their charismatic and catching personalities afforded us the occasion to get acquainted with some representatives of the young generation.

What I could not understand was your seemingly charming silence on the arrival of a new bunch of guests. Fearing that you may detect my suspicious looks on your silence, you did not sow up much till our departures.

But madam, let's admit that God is punctual in seeking revenge. Do you want to try it a second time, or is a lesson in the presence of foreign guests enough?

## Mrs. Nixon to bring family touch to White House

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nixon's stay in the White House is likely to be a mixture of quiet family life and formal entertaining on a subdued scale.

Neither is very fond of spectacular functions, so they are not likely to try to match the glamour and elegance which the late President Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy brought to White House functions.

Rather their entertaining is expected to reflect conservative republican tastes and the mood of the times, which sees the country deeply divided on many issues.

Mr. and Mrs. Nixon's style will certainly also be different from the Texas informality of President and Mrs. Johnson.

The President-elect and the new first lady will probably be called upon to entertain many visiting heads of state and government in their first twelve months in office.

A formal White House banquet is normally one of the highlights of such visits and is expected to continue to be so in the Nixon administration.

In the Kennedy days, such banquets were white tie affairs whereas President and Mrs. Johnson preferred the more simple black tie.

President Eisenhower, under whom Nixon served as vice president for eight years, chose a white tie for his banquets and the president-elect may follow the same fashion.

Mrs. Nixon has already publicly intimated that she does not plan any changes in the White House furniture arrangements because "I like it as it is."

The room arrangements are much as they were when Mrs. Kennedy was first lady.

(Reuter)

The Kabul Times

Gives A 10 Per cent

discount to Every

New Subscriber

Introduced by

an old.

All About Women



## American Physicians Perform 3 Bone Marrow Transplants

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, (Reuters).—Doctors at three American Universities have successfully performed three bone marrow transplants, the New York Times said yesterday.

Dr. Fritz Bach at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, headed a team that transplanted bone

marrow into two-year-old David Zeisset, the newspaper said. The donor was David's eight-year-old sister, Barbara.

The transplant may have solved the problem of a child being born with a defect in its bone marrow, doctors said.

In the Zeisset youth's case, he bled easily and uncontrollably, although he did not have haemophilia, and required continuous transfusions of platelets, the blood cells essential to clotting, which the defective bone marrow could not manufacture, the New York Times said.

It said that the transplant was achieved when doctors removed some of Barbara's marrow from a hip and injected it into David's body through the use of a long hypodermic needle.

The second transplant was reported at the university of Minnesota. A five-month-old boy received healthy marrow from a sister 10 weeks ago.

The third transplant was reported at Johns Hopkins University, where a 33-year-old woman, stricken by an incurable form of Leukemia, received healthy bone marrow from her brother.

The names of the second boy and the woman were not disclosed, the New York Times said.

The newspaper said that although these three were not the first bone marrow transplants, they were believed to be successful to date involving persons who were not identical twins.

## Hindu Leader Urges Indian Minorities To Acculturate

NEW DELHI, Nov. 11, (Reuters).—A militant Hindu leader, M.S. Golwalkar, called on Moslems and Christians to cast off foreign links and consider themselves part of Hindu India.

He said divisive forces were aiming strength and a strong and united Hindu society was the only reliable guarantee against disruptive forces.

Golwalkar was addressing a mass rally of black-capped and booted volunteers of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (National Volunteer Force), the first of its kind to be held in the Indian capital.

The long-haired bespectacled leader with a flowing beard said China and Pakistan were likely to attack India, while the Soviet Union and the United States wanted to make India a second-class nation.

Golwalkar also condemned what he termed "appeasement" of Moslems, but he warned Moslems that those who professed to be their friends were only after their votes. He said Pakistan had come into existence because of appeasement of Moslems in past years.

## Rubber Sales Ban To Singapore Hit By Indonesians

JAKARTA, Nov. 11, (Reuters).—The governor of an Indonesian province has defied a central government ban on the export of low quality and unprocessed rubber to Singapore and other centres, Indonesia's Antara news agency reported.

The agency said Governor Nur Atomidarto of the province of Jambi in Sumatra, had ordered that all rubber exports were permitted until the government made a further decision on how the export ban should be implemented.

Antara said the province was sending a delegation to Jakarta to request that these exports should continue until Jambi had enough of its own processing facilities.

Antara added that Jambi businessmen believed the ban would cover 90 per cent of their rubber exports, which mainly go to Singapore.

## Weather

Skies in the northern, northeastern, northwestern, western and central regions will be cloudy with chance of rain. Other parts of the country will be clear. Yesterday the warmest areas were Neemroz, Farah and Jalalabad with a high of 25 C, 77 F. The coldest areas were Lal and North Salang with a low of -8 C, 17.5 F. Today's temperature in Kabul at 12 noon was 13 C, 55 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 5 to 8 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	15 C	1 C
	59 F	34 F
Herat	20 C	5 C
	68 F	41 F
Mazare Sharif	16 C	7 C
	61 F	44 F
Kandahar	24 C	6 C
	75 F	34 F
Ghazni	55 F	30 F
Kunduz	18 C	8 C
	64 F	40 F
Bamian	11 C	-2 C
	52 F	28 F
Baghlan	19 C	6 C
	66 F	34 F
Lashkargah	24 C	5 C
	75 F	41 F

## AT THE CINEMA

### ARIANA CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascopie colour film dubbed in Farsi (GREEN FIRE with Steward Granger and Grace Kelly. Sunday at 7 p.m. in English.

### PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 7 and 9 p.m. American cinemascopie film dubbed in Farsi (THE MAN FROM COLO-RADO) with Glenn Ford. Saturday at 7 p.m. in English.

## Hanoi Rejects Saigon Chief's Peace Formula

HONG KONG, Nov. 11, (AFP).—Hanoi Sunday categorically rejected the peace formula proposed by South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu on Friday.

The formula, which suggested a "two-side meeting" between the Saigon administration including U.S. representatives on the one side and North Vietnam accompanied by the National Liberation Front representatives on the other, was dismissed by Hanoi as having "completely value."

Nhan Dan charged that the Saigon leaders had "become increasingly unruly in the eyes of their old bosses because they know Johnson and Humphrey will have to leave the White House soon."

It added, "but one thing they have forgotten is that with a few months more in office Johnson and Humphrey still have time and power to kick them out as chieftains of the puppet administration."

Nhan Dan said the Saigon administration now constituted the "main obstacle to the holding of the quadripartite conference in Paris, stressing in conclusion: "The U.S. government must bear full responsibility for these acts of sabotage."

## Union Jack Struck in Salisbury To Mark Third Year Of UDI

SALISBURY, Nov. 11, (Reuters).—The Union Jack the last symbol of British sovereignty in Southern Africa, flies no more over Rhodesia.

An African soldier hauled it down from the flagpole in Salisbury's police ground yesterday

## Karachi U Closed In Wake Of Demonstrations

KARACHI, Nov. 11, (Reuters).—Karachi University was closed yesterday until further notice—an action seen as indicating official concern that student violence which has resulted in three deaths in Rawalpindi, the capital, might erupt here.

Students have been staging sporadic strikes at Karachi since the middle of October.

They demand the repeal of an order issued by President Ayub Khan in 1960 which they claim curbs student political activity.

The three student deaths in Rawalpindi, occurred after police fired at demonstrating crowds during three successive days of disturbances which began on Thursday.

On that day 3,000 students turned out, despite an official ban, to welcome former foreign minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who now leads the leftwing people's party which opposes President Ayub.

There were minor clashes between striking students and riot police here last week, and schools and colleges were closed. But the university—several miles outside the town—stayed open.

Saturday student demonstrations flared in a dozen cities and towns across northern West Pakistan, apparently sparked off by the student's death in Rawalpindi on Thursday.

## Kads Production

AMPHITRYON 38  
November 14, 15, 16,  
Entrance fee. Af. 100  
By Jean Giraudoux

## U.S. A. IN MUSIC

November 13 - 19, 1968

THE AMERICAN CENTER IN KABUL presents a festival of concerts, films, and lectures on American music, November 13-19, in the Center Auditorium.  
November 13, 4 p.m. Inauguration. (Film)  
November 14, 4 p.m. Filmshow: Classical Music.  
November 15, 7 p.m. Concert: America in Song

Joan Ramsey  
November 16, 4 p.m. Discussion: What is Jazz? (Films)

November 17, 7 p.m. Concert: American Folk Music.

November 18, 7 p.m. Concert: An Evening of Jazz.  
November 19, 10 a.m. Discussion: Music Education.  
Admission to concerts by ticket only. Free tickets available at the American Center Library after 12 noon, Tuesday, November 12.

AMERICAN CENTER IN KABUL

# If you're going to any of these places.

LONDON  
MANCHESTER  
GLASGOW  
ZURICH  
ANTIGUA  
FRANKFURT  
ROME  
ABADAN  
BEIRUT  
AMMAN  
BAGHDAD  
CAIRO  
BAHRAIN  
BENGHAZI  
NEW YORK  
CHICAGO  
BOSTON  
SAN FRANCISCO  
MIAMI  
COLOMBO  
JOHANNESBURG  
NAIROBI  
LAGOS  
SYDNEY  
AUCKLAND  
PERTH  
FIJI  
BANGKOK  
SINGAPORE  
HONG KONG  
LUSAKA  
NDOLA  
TEL AVIV  
DAMASCUS  
KARACHI  
BOMBAY  
CALCUTTA  
DARWIN  
ACCRA  
DAR-ES-SALAAM  
MADRID  
TORONTO  
MONTREAL  
VANCOUVER  
BERMUDA  
BARBADOS  
HAWAII  
MEXICO  
LIMA  
CARACAS

take a short walk first  
to your local BOAC travel agent.



ALL OVER THE WORLD BOAC TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU